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debted for this new edition of this scholarly book, and for the companion volume, "The American Philosophy of Government." If this be the fact, we are indebted to her indeed.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR BOOK, 1921, No. 10. Published by the Endowment, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Pp. i-xvi, 244.

The Year Book, number 10 in the series, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, year of 1921, has just appeared from the press. It is an encouraging volume. The period covered by the report completes the first ten years of the Endowment's efforts. The spirit of the organization cannot, perhaps, be better expressed than in language taken from the report of its secretary:

"The failure of the gentlemen at Paris who undertook to lay down terms of peace to recognize that the world could not be permanently organized on a peaceful basis while the blood of millions of their countrymen, victims of the war, was still dripping from the swords of their enemies, was a serious blunder, which has contributed more than anything else to the chaos now existing throughout the world. Before we can look to the future organization of the world for peace, the immediate questions relating to the settlement of the war must be finally disposed of. Any organization or arrangement for preserving the peace of the world which does not contemplate the voluntary co-operation of the former enemies in harmony and in all sincerity must necessarily be, no matter under what high-sounding title it may be called or in what idealistic terms it may be framed, a temporary war measure only and is predestined to the same fate that has befallen all previous alliances of force and balances of power."

We have in this volume the annual report of the Executive Committee, composed of Elihu Root, James Brown Scott, Nicholas Murray Butler, Austen G. Fox, Andrew J. Montague, Henry S. Pritchett, and Charlemagne Tower. There are the reports of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler; of the Director of the Division of Economics and History, Prof. John Bates Clark; of the Director of the Division of International Law, Dr. James Brown Scott. There is also the report of the treasurer, the resolutions and appropriations of the board of trustees, a list of the depository libraries and institutions, and a list of the Endowment's publications. All of the activities of this Endowment, with its assets of practically \$11,000,000, are clearly set forth. There is every evidence that the persons responsible for the activities of the organization are mindful of the delicacy of their tasks, but that they are doing everything in their power to administer their trust "in ways which shall be practical and effective." The aspect of their work which has suffered least from the war is its labors in the sphere of international law, due undoubtedly to the fact that, consciously or unconsciously, practically all who think upon the problems of war and peace realize that there are "but two alternatives for the world to choose between—i. e., disorganization and chaos or order according to law."

Besides issuing many publications, the society has recently contributed to the restoration of the University of Louvain, to the restoration of the University of Belgrade, and to the restoration and maintenance of the fabric of Westminster Abbey. It has granted a loan to the Chinese Government, contributed to the relief of refugees from Russia, and made possible the setting up of a replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Canning Enclosure opposite Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament—a gift to the people of England.

There were 70,176 books and pamphlets distributed free during the fourteen months following January 1, 1920, bringing the total free distribution from the date of the organization up to 566,478 copies. There are 723 institutions known as depository libraries, to which are sent all publications as they are issued. Its library contains over 17,000 cataloged volumes and pamphlets. It maintains an Advisory Council in Europe, supports the Institute of International Education in this country, and finances the American Association of International Conciliation. It has an Inter-American Division, under the auspices of which is issued the magazine

*Inter-America*. It contributes to the work of the American Peace Society. Under the general editorship of James T. Shotwell, the Endowment is working upon an economic and social history of the World War. Some ninety pages of the report are devoted to the labors in behalf of a court of international justice.

Surely here is a work for peace actually going on, destined to continue through the generations, in the main worthy and hopeful, now and for the days that are to come.

THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY. By H. G. Wells. The *New Republic* Edition. Macmillan, New York. Two volumes. No. 1, pp. I-XIX, 1-648; No. 2, pp. I-X, 1-676. Introduction, time charts, chronological table, pronunciation key, index. \$10.50.

He who would undertake a general criticism of Mr. Wells' work must needs "know it all," as the saying is, and in an illimitable sense. There arise numerous specialists who dispute one or another of Mr. Wells' statements or deductions or conclusions, but where is there the authority who will stamp with approval or disapproval the whole work?

Consider what Mr. Wells set out to do. He tells very simply in these words taken from his introduction: "There can be no peace now, we realize, but a common peace in all the world; no prosperity but a general prosperity. But *there can be no common peace and prosperity without common historical ideas*. . . . Such are the views of history that this *Outline* seeks to realize. It is an attempt to tell how our present state of affairs, this distressed and multifarious human life about us, arose in the course of vast ages and out of the inanimate clash of matter, and to estimate the quality and amount and range of the hopes with which it now faces its destiny. It is one experimental contribution to a great and urgently necessary educational reformation, which must ultimately restore universal history, revised, corrected, and brought up to date, to its proper place and use as the backbone of a general education."

That is his job, undertaken and carried out with simplicity and sincerity that seem strangely at variance with the immensity of his self-imposed task, accustomed as we are to the show of greatness accompanying the attempt at greatness. Who shall say that so brilliant and devoted and liberal a spirit as Mr. Wells has not performed his task well, and who shall say that he has?

It is enough for us to say that he has performed it with pellucid brilliancy; that he has made his *Outline* as engrossing as his most engrossing novel, which ought to be true of any general study of the history, but usually is not; that he writes about, say, the Neolithic man in a manner that builds him in the mind of the average reader with about the same clarity and detail that a fellow Pullman traveler would give that average reader in a discussion of the merchant types in the fellow-traveler's home town of Akron, Ohio; thus (of the European Neolithic people): "They scattered their refuse about, and in some places (e. g., on the Danish coast) it accumulated in great heaps, known as the kitchen middens. They buried some of their people, but not the common herd, with great care and distinction, and made huge heaps of earth over their sepulchres; these heaps are the barrows or dolmens which contribute a feature to the European, Indian, and American scenery in many districts to this day."

He begins with the earth in space and time, he rapidly runs through the record of the rocks, natural selection and changes of species, invasion of the dry land by life, changes in the world's climate, the age of reptiles, the age of mammals, and then is on, never losing a breath, into the story of the making of men—Neanderthal men, postglacial Palaeolithic men, Neolithic men—and from that story into early thought, races of mankind, languages, and so to the dawn of history and the tale of the Aryan-speaking peoples in prehistoric times. Make up your own mind whether he tells a reliable story, bearing in mind his statement that each chapter has been examined by "some more competent person than himself."

And after he reaches the dawn of history, and begins to write of people and things that all of us have heard and read about, more or less, he puts the old records into a racing

narrative that delights. He tells of the end of the affair between Antony and Cleopatra as though he had witnessed it at a respectable distance, had allowed sufficient time to elapse to secure his perspective, and had happened on you, an old friend, on the street corner and was answering some general inquiries. And he comments in this wise on some of the historical treatment of the early days of the Christian era: "Gibbon, because of his anti-Christian animus, is hostile to Constantine; but he admits that he was temperate and chaste. He accuses him of prodigality because of his great public buildings, and of being vain and dissolute (!) because in his old age he wore a wig—Gibbon wore his own hair tied with a becoming black bow—and a diadem and magnificent robes."

And, again, touching upon the World War, which, with prophetic foresight of what will be the hindsight of the future historian, he calls "The Catastrophe of 1914," he brushes the military heroes of his own nation into the scrap heap in these swift words: "But the military mind was still resisting the use of the tank, the obvious weapon for decision in trench warfare. . . . The use of the tank against trenches was an altogether obvious experiment. . . . Leonardo da Vinci invented an early tank, but what military 'expert' has ever had the wits to study Leonardo? Soon after the South African war, in 1903, there were stories in magazines describing imaginary battles in which tanks figured, and a complete working model of a tank was shown

to the British military authorities—who, of course, rejected it—in 1912. Tanks had been invented and reinvented before the war began. But had the matter rested entirely in the hands of the military, there would never have been any use of tanks. It was Mr. Winston Churchill, at the time at the British Admiralty, who insisted upon the manufacture of the first tanks, and it was in the teeth of the grimmest opposition that they were sent to France. . . . The German military authorities were equally set against them. In July, 1916, Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander-in-chief, began a great offensive which failed to break through the German line. . . . There was a huge slaughter of the new British armies. And he did not use tanks. In September, when the season was growing too late for a sustained offensive, tanks first appeared in warfare. A few were put into action by the British in not very intelligent fashion. Their effect upon the German was profound, they produced something like a panic, and there can be little doubt that had they been used in July in sufficient numbers and handled by a general of imagination and energy, they would have ended the war there and then."

Such is the manner in which Mr. Wells assaults his overwhelming problem of writing *The Outline of History*, and yet, as those who read his work will see, he never loses his simple modesty. And the net result that one is sure of is that a very brilliant man, in a very honest way, has tried to do a very fine thing to serve a very noble purpose.

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